

Coalition Interoperability Ontology:

Sharing Situational Awareness with Allies and Agents

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Disclaimer

- This presentation is not based on the paper prepared by Dr. Michael Wunder, FGAN.
- However, the presenters strongly support the idea to use data model driven ontologies to support coalition interoperability.
- In particular, both of them are supporting the use of the NATO Generic Hub model, also recommended by Dr. Wunder.
- It is highly recommended to read the paper of Dr. Wunder to gain insights in his viewpoints.

Decision Support Essentials



Operational Context is today maintained in the warfighter “part” of tactical and command and control systems.

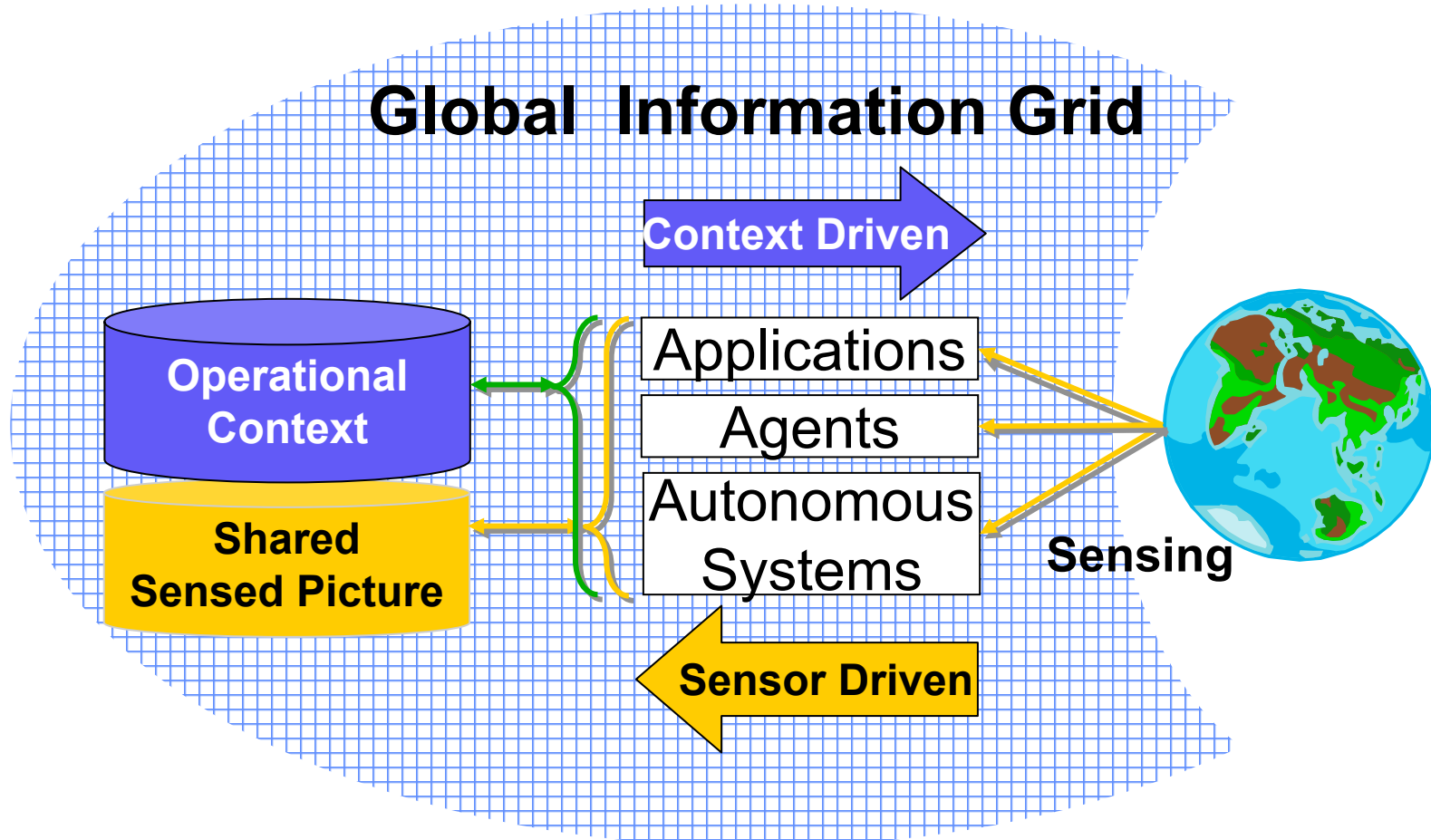
- Military decision maker
 - Intelligent part of today’s system
- Scenario
 - Well trained
 - Perfect Tactical Picture
- Decision makers Need Context to make decisions



Operational Context

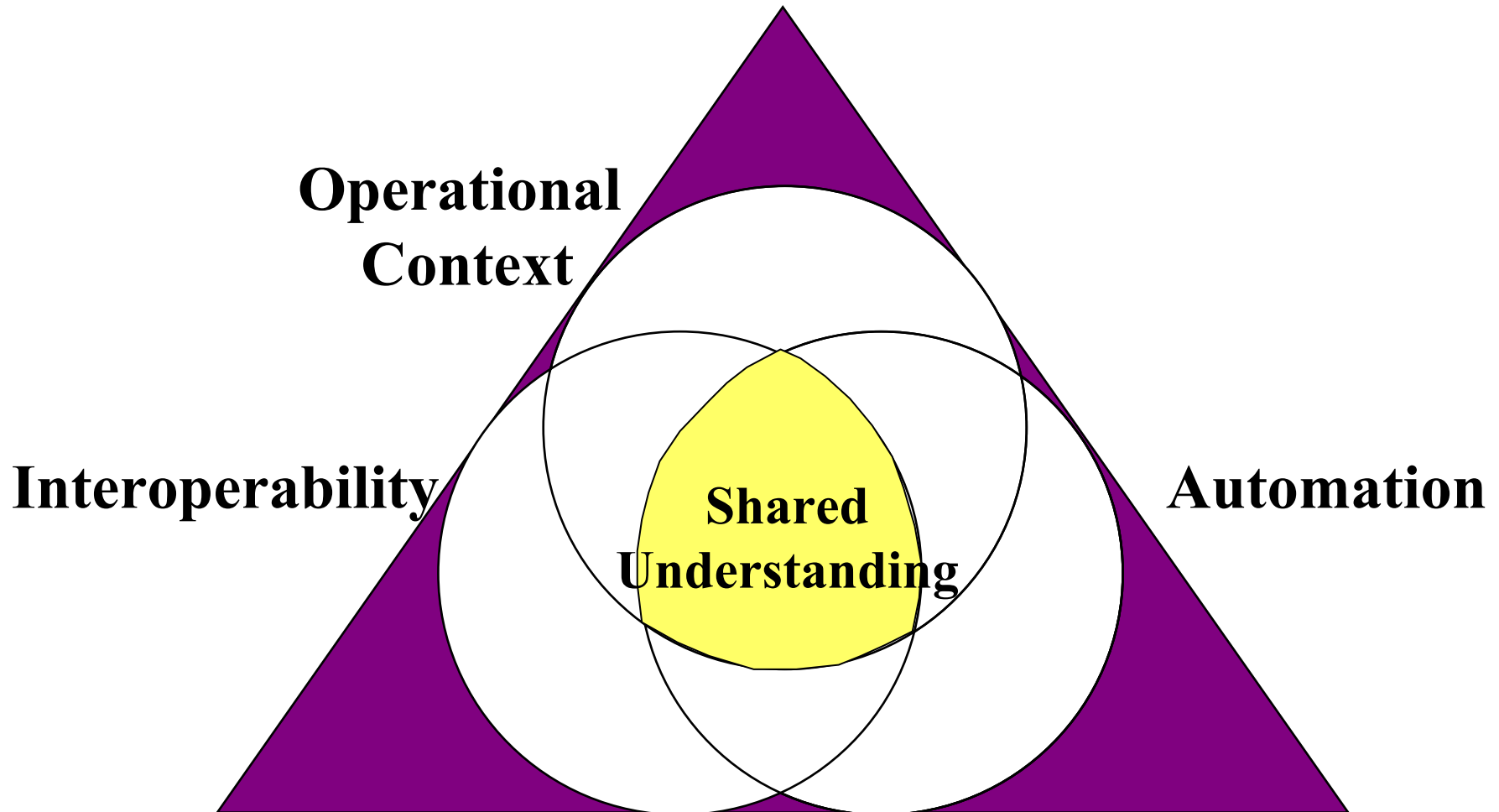
- The wide range of static and dynamic information about the military operations and the battlespace including:
 - the scope of operations
 - command relationships
 - task force order of battle
 - mission assignments/objectives
 - Commander's Intent
 - rules of engagement (ROE)
 - coordination guidelines
 - schedule of operations
 - communication schedules
 - battlespace management
 - sensor employment and management plans/guidance
 - threat assessment
 - environmental guidance
 - common tactical picture [CTP]

This information and knowledge is understood by people but must also be available and used by automated systems!

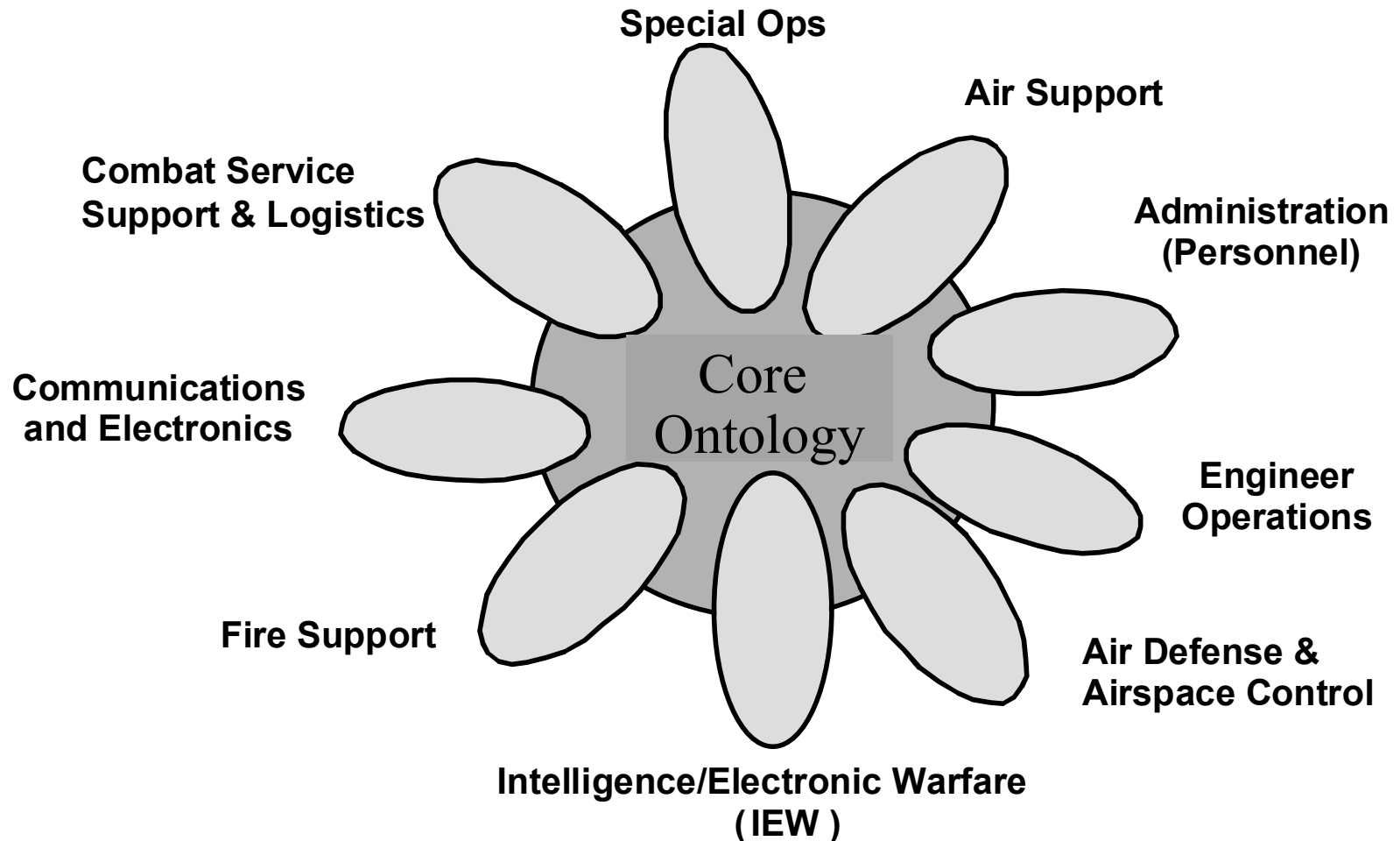


Future Systems: Sensor *and* Context Driven

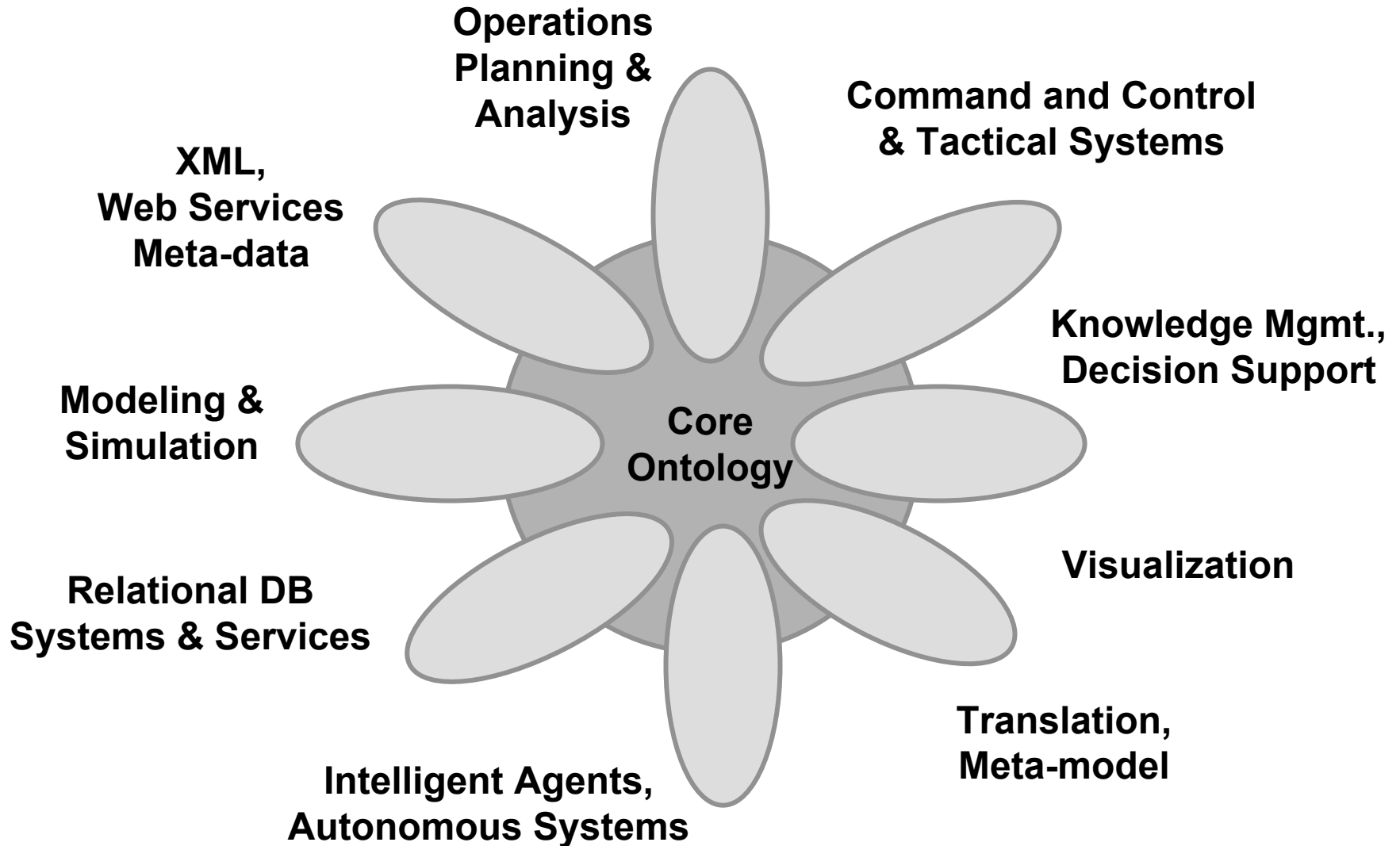
Achieving Shared Understanding



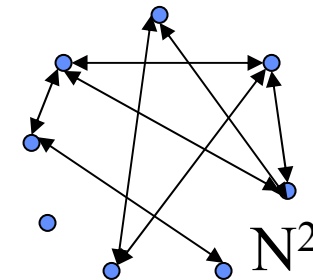
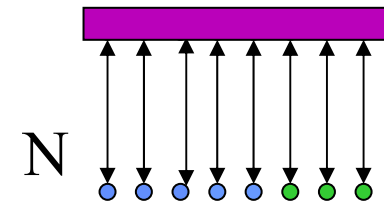
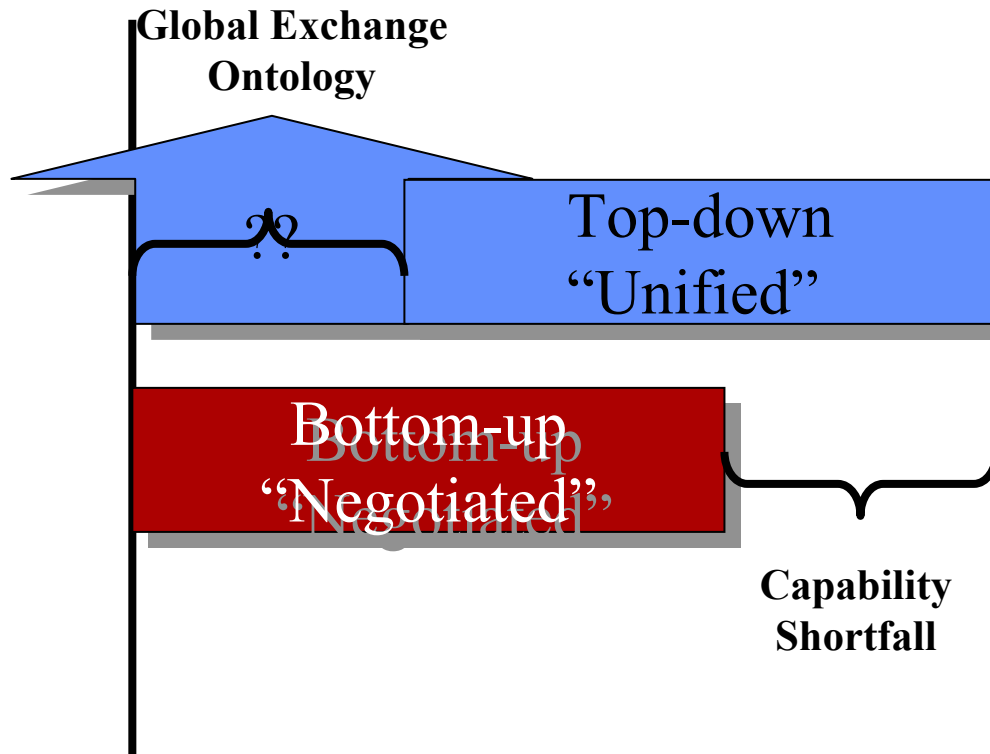
Core Ontology



Cross Domain Interoperability



Capability Gaps

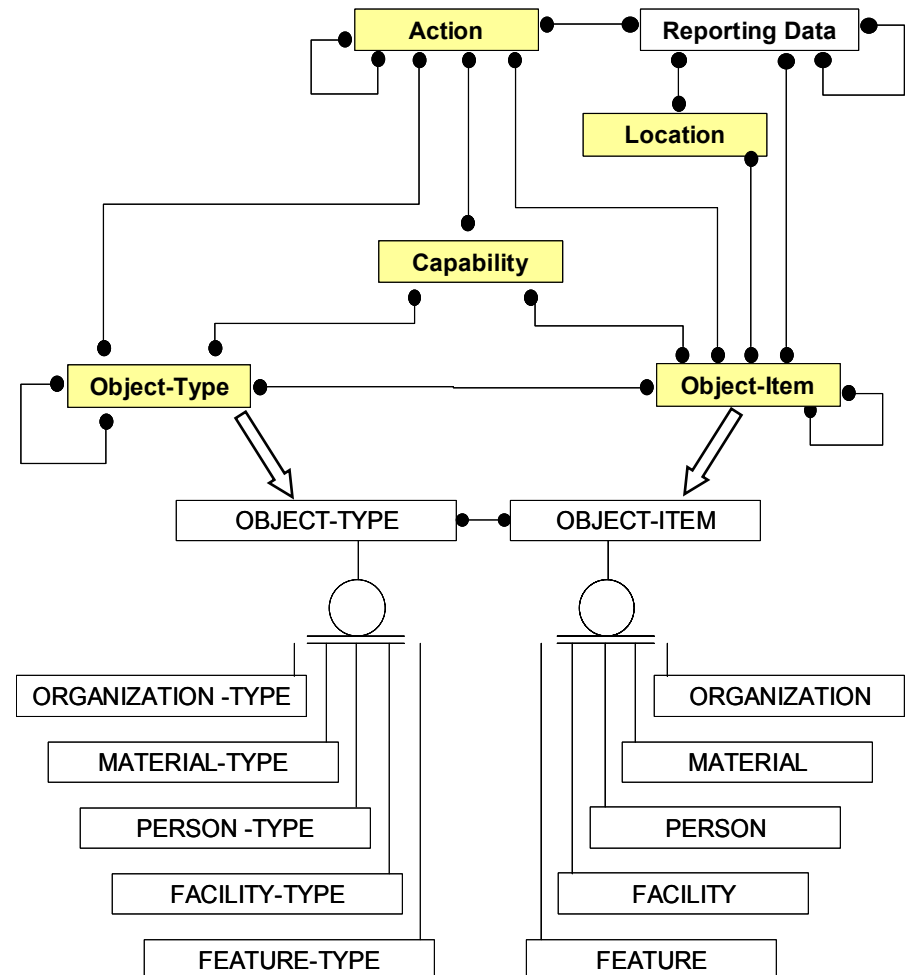


Why migrate to C2IEDM?

- History of LC2IEDM now C2IEDM
 - Developed by NATO data modeling experts (ATCCIS Permanent Working Group)
 - Based on the Information Exchange Requirements on the Battlefield
 - *Unambiguous Representation of Information*
 - *Extensible Data Model*
 - NATO Standard ADatP-32
 - Use by the NATO Data Administration Group
 - Core Data Model for various C4I Systems
 - Reference Data Model for various Simulation Systems
 - Data Model for Multilateral Interoperability Program (MIP)

High Level View of C2IEDM

- Very well documented
 - Tables
 - Attributes
 - Relations
 - Extension rules
- XML tags



Who is using C2IEDM

• International

- NDAG
 - IER between C4I Systems
 - Standard Data Elements
- MIP
 - Data Exchange
- German Data Management Group
 - Reference Data Model for Simulation Systems
- France, Italy, Spain, ...
- New NATO Nations

• United States

- Joint Staff
 - Situational Awareness Data Interoperability (SADI)
- US Army
 - MCS, BML, CROM, and Other
- NUWC, Newport, RI
 - The Technical Corporation Program (TTCP)
- Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA
 - Battlefield Generic Hub
- Institute for Defense Analysis, Alexandria, VA
 - Data Alignment Studies

Overall, growing interest in C2IEDM

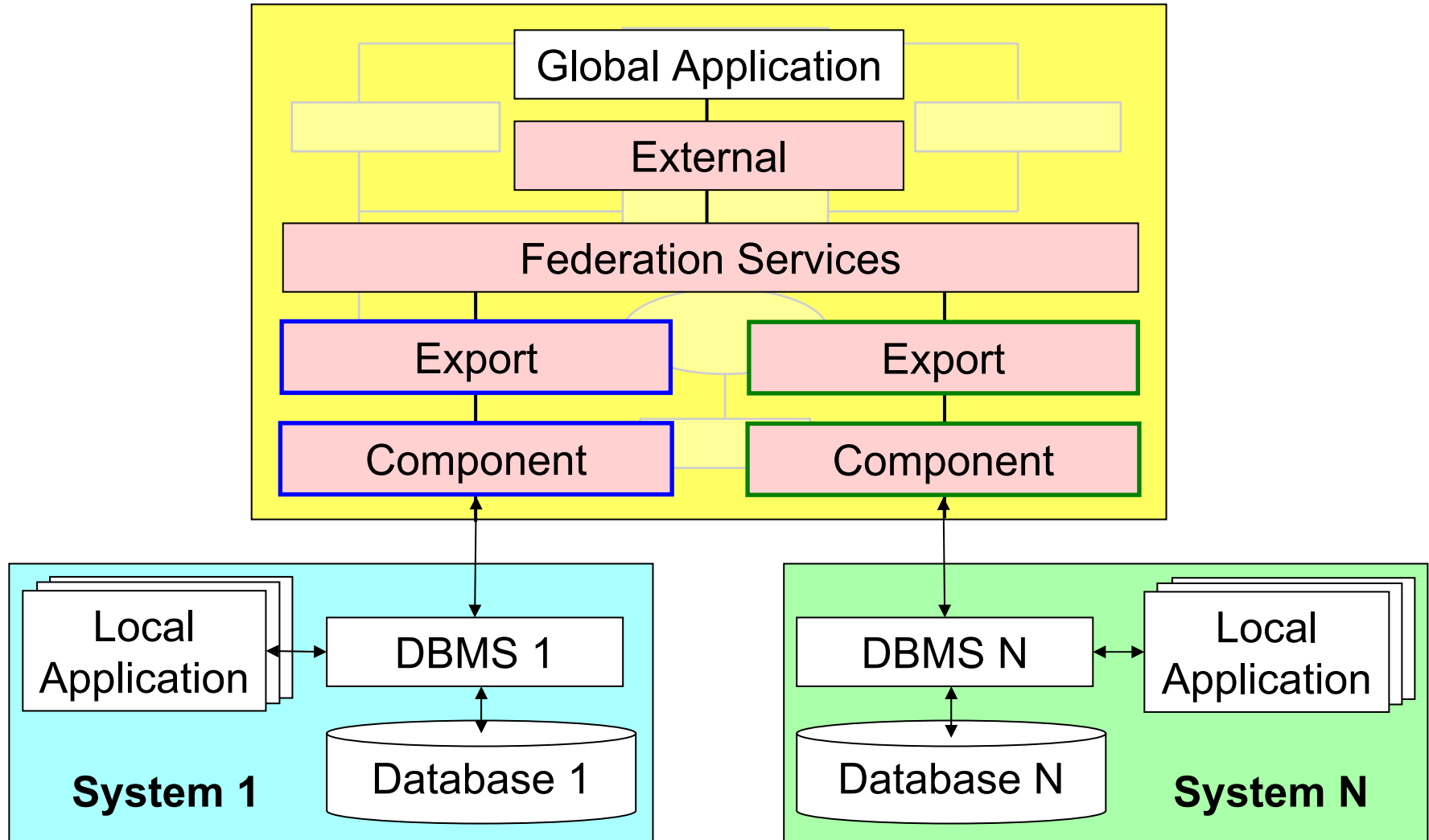


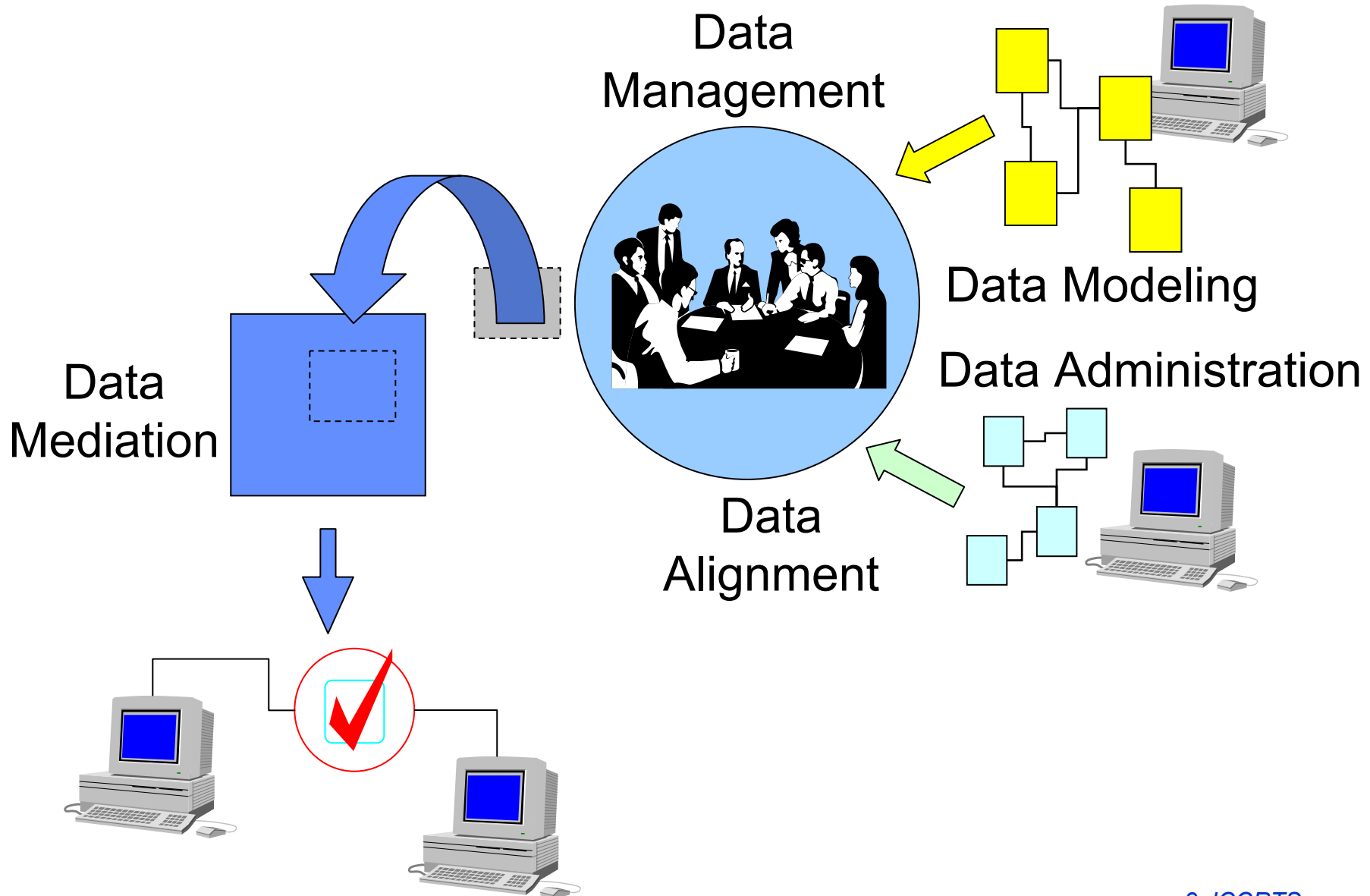
C2IEDM as an Extensible Ontology/Epistemology

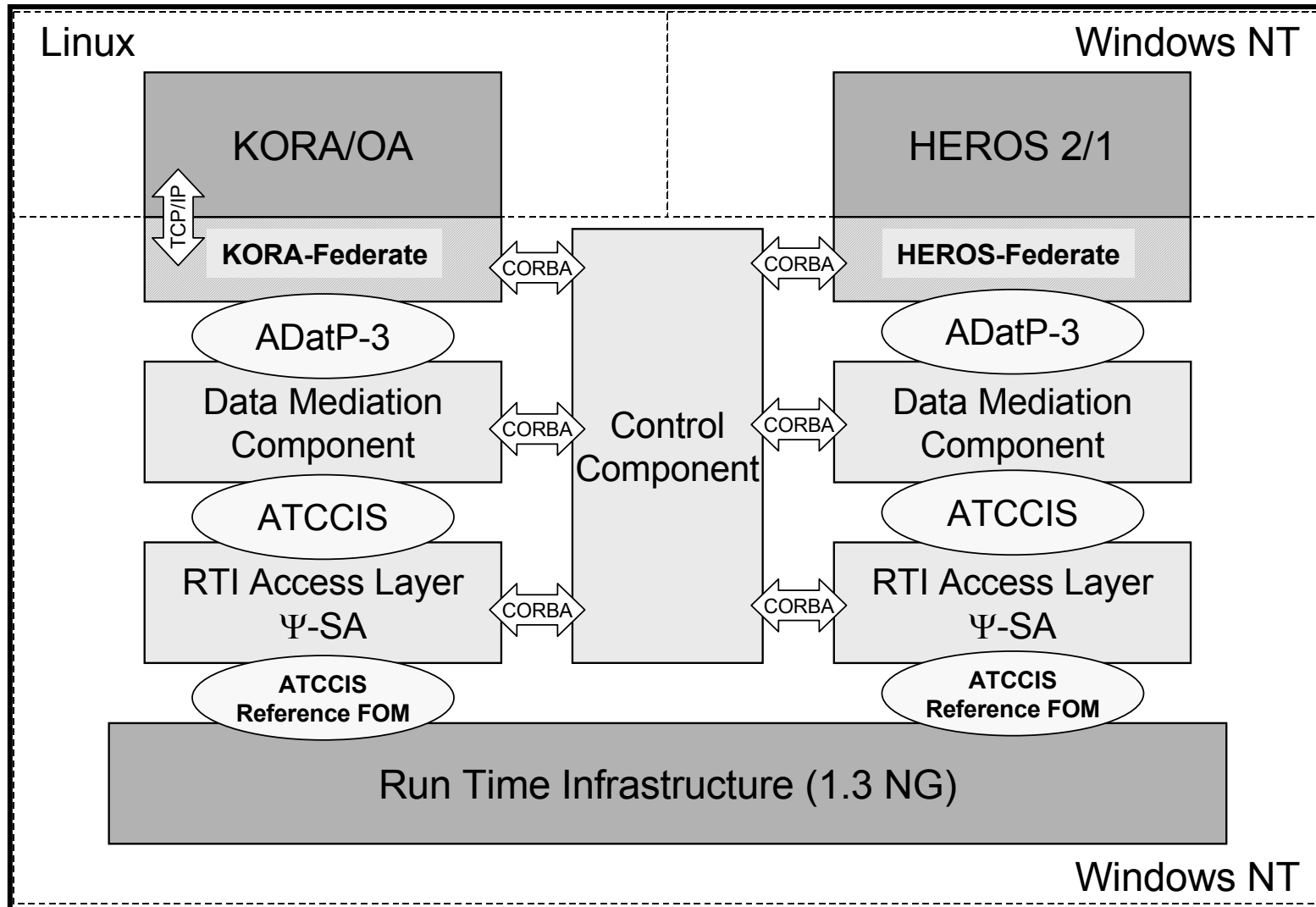
- Ontology:
 - Theory about the nature of being or the kinds of existents
- Epistemology:
 - Typology for the ontology, theory of the nature and grounds of knowledge (in particular limits and validity)
- **Characteristics** of C2IEDM
 - Describe everything that is known actually
 - Define rules for extension in a way that will not affect the already modeled knowledge

How to use the C2IEDM

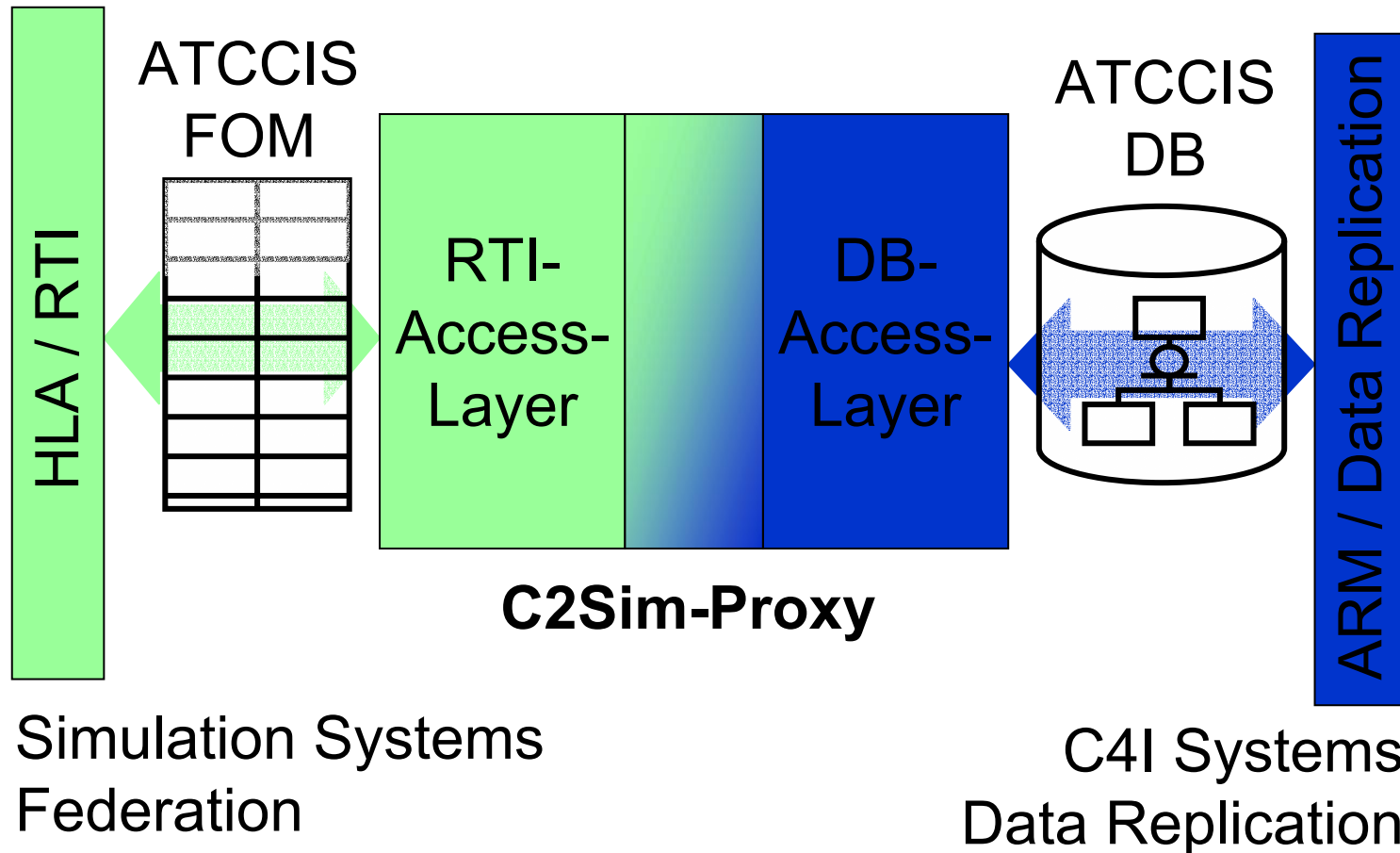
- C2IEDM is not “a relational data model”
 - Unambiguous semantic by standardized data elements (SDE)
 - Unambiguous extension rules
 - Notation using IDEF1X
 - UML Object Model
 - XML SDE Repository
 - HLA FOM
- C2IEDM is a **Common Reference Model**
 - Information Exchange Definition
 - Extension on an As-Needed Basis



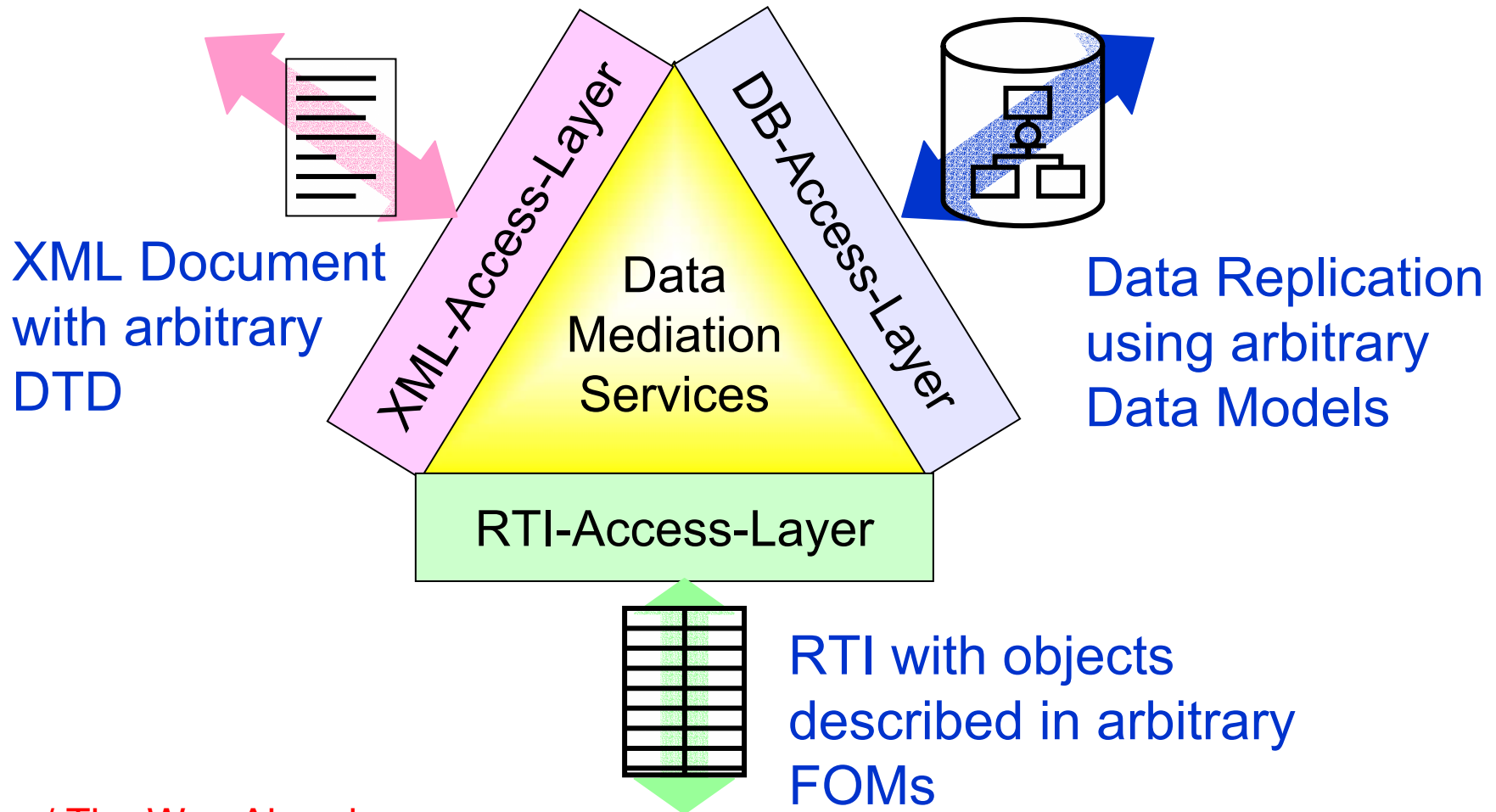




First Version of the C2SIM-Proxy



Target Architecture for the C2SIM-Proxy



/ The Way Ahead

Summary

- To achieve the information age transformation envisioned by DoD leadership will require sharing a broader range of information and context.
 - Shared semantics and syntax make this more practical and affordable
- To enable information systems to find and reason about the information on the GIG we will also need to carefully mark it up with meta-data that has known semantics and syntax.
- C2IEDM provides a well designed, international, generic, extensible core ontology for military operations.